

CHAPTER 6

RESTORATION PRIORITIES IN THE LOWER DUCK RIVER WATERSHED

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6.1. BACKGROUND.

The Watershed Water Quality Management Plan serves as a comprehensive inventory of resources and stressors in the watershed, a recommendation for control measures, and a guide for planning activities in the next five-year watershed cycle and beyond. Water quality improvement will be a result of implementing both regulatory and nonregulatory programs.

In addition to the NPDES program, some state and federal regulations, such as the TMDL and ARAP programs, address point and nonpoint issues. Construction and MS4 storm water rules (implemented under the NPDES program) have transitioned from Phase 1 to Phase 2. More information on storm water rules may be found at: <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/stormh2o/MS4.htm>.

This Chapter addresses point and nonpoint source approaches to water quality problems in the Lower Duck River Watershed.

6.2. COMMENTS FROM PUBLIC MEETINGS. Watershed meetings are open to the public, and most meetings were represented by citizens who live in the watershed, NPDES permittees, business people, farmers, and local river conservation interests. Locations for meetings were chosen after consulting with people who live and work in the watershed. Everyone with an interest in clean water is encouraged to be a part of the public meeting process. The times and locations of watershed meetings are posted at: <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/watershed/public.php>.

6.2.A. Year 1 Public Meeting. The first Lower Duck River Watershed public meeting was held October 6, 1998 at Columbia State Community College. The goals of the meeting were to: (1) present, and review the objectives of, the Watershed Approach, (2) introduce local, state, and federal agency and nongovernment organization partners, (3) review water quality monitoring strategies, and (4) solicit input from the public.

Major Concerns/Comments

- Development along Swan Creek
- Preserving streams that are pristine or unimpaired
- Clear cutting effects
- Perception that Duck River is polluted from historic phosphate mines
- Increased population leading to more development and infrastructure
- Impact of I-840 construction and resulting development
- Lack of public awareness of water quality standards the public should expect

6.2.B. Year 3 Public Meeting. The second Lower Duck River Watershed public meeting was held March 13, 2001 at Columbia State Community College. The goals of the meeting were to: (1) provide an overview of the watershed approach, (2) review the monitoring strategy, (3) summarize the most recent water quality assessment, (4) discuss the TMDL schedule and citizens' role in commenting on draft TMDLs, and (5) discuss BMPs and other nonpoint source tools available through the Tennessee Department of Agriculture 319 Program and NRCS conservation assistance programs.

Major Concerns/Comments

- Water Withdrawals
- Water Quality and Quantity effects on the local economy
- Sediment from construction problems
- Effects of new development on existing STP capacity
- Clear cutting near small streams
- Building in Lower Duck River floodplain
- Lack of environmental education by TDEC via mass media
- Protection of Swan Creek

6.2.C. Year 5 Public Meeting. The third scheduled Lower Duck River Watershed public meeting was held November 3, 2005 at Columbia State Community College. The meeting was held jointly with the Buffalo River Watershed and featured ten educational components:

- Overview of draft Watershed Water Quality Management Plan slide show
- Benthic macroinvertebrate samples and interpretation
- SmartBoard™ with interactive GIS maps
- “How We Monitor Streams” self-guided slide show
- “Why We Do Biological Sampling” self-guided slide show
- TWRA display
- TVA display
- Duck River Development Agency display
- Duck River Opportunity Project display
- Swan Creek Trust display

In addition, citizens had the opportunity to make formal comments on the draft Watershed Water Quality Management Plan.

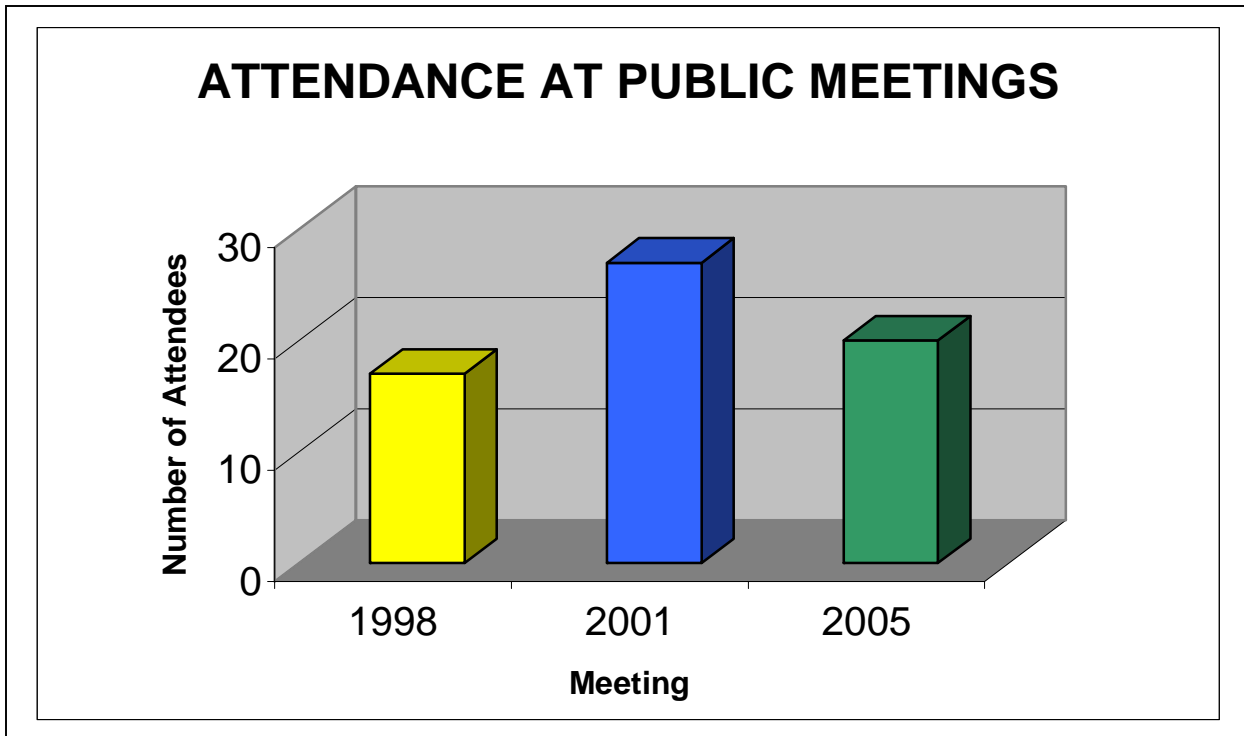


Figure 6-1. Attendance at Public Meetings in the Lower Duck River Watershed. 1998 meeting attendance number represents Buffalo River, Upper Duck River and Lower Duck River Watersheds joint meeting; 2001 and 2005 meeting attendance numbers represent Buffalo River and Lower Duck River Watersheds joint meeting. Attendance numbers do not include TDEC personnel.



Figure 6-2. Watershed Meetings are an Effective Way to Facilitate Networking Among Consultants, Local Officials, Non-Government Organizations, Government Agencies, and Staff.



Figure 6-3. The SmartBoard™ is an Effective Interactive Tool to Teach Citizens About the Power of GIS.



Figure 6-4. Watershed Meetings Begin With A Short Presentation To Review The Watershed Water Quality Management Plans With Interested Citizens.



Figure 6-5. Informal Discussions Among Residents of the Watershed Are an Important Part of TDEC's Watershed Meetings.

6.3. APPROACHES USED.

6.3.A. Point Sources. Point source contributions to stream impairment are primarily addressed by NPDES and ARAP permit requirements and compliance with the terms of the permits. Notices of NPDES and ARAP draft permits available for public comment can be viewed at <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/wpcppo/>. Discharge monitoring data submitted by NPDES-permitted facilities may be viewed at http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/pcs/pcs_query_java.html.

The purpose of the TMDL program is to identify remaining sources of pollution and allocate pollution control needs in places where water quality goals are still not being achieved. TMDL studies are tools that allow for a better understanding of load reductions necessary for impaired streams to return to compliance with water quality standards. More information about Tennessee's TMDL program may be found at: <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/tmdl/>.

Approved TMDLs:

Big Bigby Creek, Sugar Fork, Potts Branch, Lunnis Branch, Dog Creek, and Blue Creek. TMDL for pathogens in the Lower Duck River Watershed. Approved March 1, 2005.

<http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/tmdl/approvedtmdl/LowDuckRF2.pdf>

Quality Creek, Sugar Creek, Unnamed Tributary to Little Bigby Creek, Unnamed Tributary to Lytle Creek, McCutcheon Creek, Crooked Creek, Rutherford Creek, and Grab Branch. TMDL for station and habitat alteration in the Lower Duck River Watershed. Approved March 1, 2005.

http://www.state.tn.us/environment/wpc/tmdl/approvedtmdl/LowDuckSed_final.pdf

TMDLs are prioritized for development based on many factors.

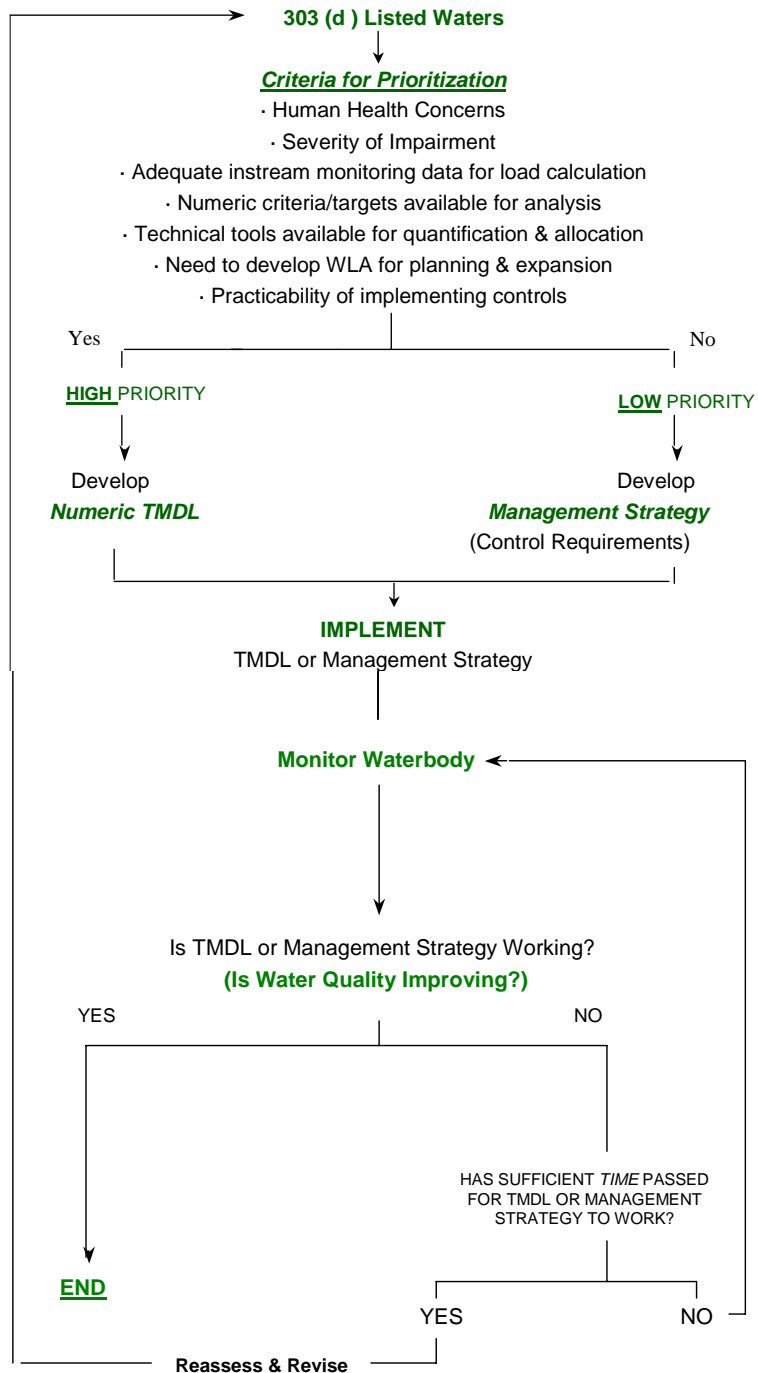


Figure 6.6. Prioritization Scheme for TMDL Development.

6.3.B. Nonpoint Sources

Common nonpoint sources of pollution include urban runoff, riparian vegetation removal, and inappropriate land development, agricultural, and road construction practices. Since nonpoint pollution exists essentially everywhere rain falls, existing point source regulations can have only a limited effect. Other measures are, therefore, necessary.

There are several state and federal regulations that address some of the contaminants impacting waters in the Lower Duck River Watershed. Most of these are limited to only point sources: a pipe or ditch. Often, controls of point sources are not sufficient to protect waters, so other measures are necessary. Some measures include efforts by landowners and volunteer groups and the possible implementation of new regulations. Many agencies, such as the Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), offer financial assistance to landowners for corrective actions (like Best Management Practices) that may be sufficient for recovery of impacted streams. Many nonpoint problems will require an active civic involvement at the local level geared towards establishment of improved zoning guidelines, building codes, streamside buffer zones and greenways, and general landowner education.

The following text describes types of impairments, possible causes, and suggested improvement measures. Restoration efforts should not be limited to only those streams and measures suggested below.

6.3.B.i. Sedimentation.

6.3.B.i.a. From Construction Sites. Construction activities have historically been considered “nonpoint sources.” In the late 1980’s, EPA designated them as being subject to NPDES regulation if more than 5 acres were being disturbed. In the spring of 2003, that threshold became 1 acre. The general permit issued for such construction sites establishes conditions for maintenance of the sites to minimize pollution from storm water runoff, including requirements for installation and inspection of erosion controls. Also, the general permit imposes more stringent inspection and self-monitoring requirements on sites in the watershed of streams that are already impaired due to sedimentation. Examples in the Lower Duck River Watershed are McCutcheon Creek and Rutherford Creek. Regardless of the size, no construction site is allowed to cause a condition of pollution.

Construction sites within a sediment-impaired watershed may also have higher priority for inspections by WPC personnel, and are likely to have enforcement actions for failure to control erosion.

The same requirements apply to sites that drain into high quality waters. Wolf Creek and Little Swan Creek are examples of high quality streams in the Lower Duck River Watershed.

6.3.B.i.b. From Channel and/or Bank Erosion. Many streams within the Lower Duck River Watershed suffer from varying degrees of streambank erosion. When stream channels are altered, or large tracts of land are cleared, storm water runoff, will cause banks to become unstable and highly erodible. Heavy livestock traffic can also severely disturb banks. Destabilized banks contribute to sediment load and to the loss of beneficial riparian vegetation to the stream. Some inappropriate agricultural practices have impacted the hydrology and morphology of stream channels in this watershed.

Several agencies such as the NRCS and TDA, as well as watershed citizen groups, are working to stabilize portions of stream banks using bioengineering and other techniques. Many of the affected streams, like Smith Fork, could benefit from these types of projects. Other methods or controls that might be necessary to address common problems are:

Voluntary activities

- Re-establish bank vegetation (example: Lytle Creek).
- Establish off-channel watering areas for livestock by moving watering troughs and feeders back from stream banks (example: Crooked Creek).
- Limit cattle access to streams and bank vegetation (example: Crooked Creek).

Additional strategies

- Increase efforts in the Master Logger program to recognize impaired streams and require more effective management practices.
- Better community planning for the impacts of development on small streams, especially development in growing areas (examples: Lytle Creek, Little Bigby Creek, and Grab Branch).
- Limit livestock access to streams and bank vegetation (example: Beaver Creek).
- Require post-construction run-off rates to be no greater than pre-construction rates in order to avoid in-channel erosion (examples: Grab Branch, Lytle Creek).
- Implement additional restrictions on logging in streamside management zones.
- Limit clearing of stream and ditch banks (examples: Little Bigby Creek, Lytle Creek). *Note: Permits may be required for any work along streams.*
- Limit road and utilities crossings of streams.
- Restrict the use of off-highway vehicles on stream banks and in stream channels.

6.3.B.i.c. From Agriculture and Silviculture. The Water Quality Control Act exempts normal agricultural and silvicultural practices that do not result in a point source discharge. Nevertheless, efforts are being made to address impacts due to these exempted practices.

The Master Logger Program has been in place for several years to train loggers how to install Best Management Practices that lessen the impact of logging activities on streams. Recently, laws and regulations were enacted which established that these BMPs must be used or the Commissioners of the Departments of Environment and Conservation and of Agriculture would be permitted to stop the logging operation that, upon failing to install these BMPs, was causing impacts to streams.

Since the Dust Bowl era, the agriculture community has strived to protect the soil from wind and soil erosion. Agencies such as the Natural resources Conservation Service

(NRCS), the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, and the Tennessee Department of Agriculture have worked to identify better ways of farming, to educate the farmers, and to install the methods that address the sources of some of the impacts due to agriculture. Cost sharing is available for many of these measures.

Many sediment problems traceable to agricultural practices also involve riparian loss due to close row cropping or pasture clearing for grazing. Agriculturally impacted streams which could benefit from the establishment of riparian buffer zones include Crooked Creek.

6.3.B.ii. Pathogen Contamination.

Possible sources of pathogens are inadequate or failing septic tank systems, overflows or breaks in public sewer collection systems, poorly disinfected discharges from sewage treatment plants, and fecal matter from pets, livestock and wildlife washed into streams and storm drains. Permits issued by the Division of Water Pollution Control regulate discharges from point sources and require adequate control for these sources. Individual homes are required to have subsurface, on-site treatment (i.e., septic tank and field lines) if public sewers are not available. The Division of Ground Water Protection within the Columbia and Nashville Field Offices and delegated county health departments regulate septic tanks and field lines. In addition to discharges to surface waters, businesses may employ either subsurface or surface disposal of wastewater. The Division of Water Pollution Control regulates surface water disposal.

Currently, six stream systems in the Lower Duck River Watershed are known to have excessive pathogen contamination. Big Bigby Creek (Columbia), Sugar Fork Creek (Mount Pleasant), and Blue Creek (McEwen) are impacted by urban areas, with contributions of bacterial contamination coming from storm water runoff, sewage collection system leaks, and treatment plant operation failures. Lunns Branch, Potts Branch, and Dog Branch in Maury County are contaminated by a single Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO).

Other measures that may be necessary to control pathogens are:

Voluntary activities

- Off-channel watering of livestock (examples: Crooked Creek and Grab Branch).
- Limit livestock access to streams (examples: Crooked Creek and Grab Branch).
- Improve and educate on the proper management of animal waste from feeding operations (examples: Lunns Branch, Potts Branch, and Dog Branch).

Enforcement strategies

- Strengthen enforcement of regulations governing on-site wastewater treatment.
- Determine timely and appropriate enforcement for non-complying sewage treatment plants, large and small, and their collection systems.
- Identify Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations not currently permitted.

Additional strategies

- Develop intensive planning in areas where sewer is not available and treatment by subsurface disposal is not an option due to poor soils, floodplains, or high water tables.
- Develop and enforce leash laws and controls on pet fecal material.
- Greater efforts by sewer utilities to identify leaking lines or overflowing manholes (example: Sugar Fork Creek).

6.3.B.iii. Excessive Nutrients and/or Dissolved Oxygen Depletion.

These two impacts are usually listed together because high nutrients often contribute to low dissolved oxygen within a stream. Since nutrients often have the same source as pathogens, the measures previously listed can also address many of these problems. Elevated nutrient loadings are also often associated with urban runoff from impervious surfaces, from fertilized lawns and croplands, and faulty sewage disposal processes. Nutrients are often transported with sediment, so many of the measures designed to reduce sediment runoff will also aid in preventing organic enrichment of streams and lakes.

Other sources of nutrients can be addressed by:

Voluntary activities

- Educate homeowners and lawn care companies in the proper application of fertilizers.
- Encourage landowners, developers, and builders to leave stream buffer zones. Streamside vegetation can filter out many nutrients and other pollutants before they reach the stream. These riparian buffers are also vital along livestock pastures. Examples of streams that could benefit are McCutcheon Creek and Rutherford Creek, and along stream channels.
- Use grassed drainage ways that can remove fertilizer before it enters streams.
- Use native plants for landscaping since they don't require as much fertilizer and water.

Physical changes to streams can prevent them from providing enough oxygen to biodegrade the materials that are naturally present. A few additional actions can address this problem:

- Maintain shade over a stream. Cooler water can hold more oxygen and retard the growth of algae. As a general rule, all stream channels suffer from some canopy removal. An intact riparian zone also acts as a buffer to filter out nutrient loads before they enter the water.
- Discourage impoundments. Ponds and lakes do not aerate water. *Note: Permits may be required for any work on a stream, including impoundments.*

Regulatory strategies.

- Strengthen enforcement of regulations governing on-site wastewater treatment.
- Impose more stringent permit limits for nutrients discharged from sewage treatment plants (including Sugar Fork Creek and Rutherford Creek).
- Timely and appropriate enforcement for noncomplying sewage treatment plants, large and small, and their collection system.
- Identify Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations not currently permitted.

6.3.B.iv. Toxins and Other Materials.

Although some toxic substances are discharged directly into waters of the state from a point source, much of these materials are washed in during rainfalls from an upland location, or via improper waste disposal that contaminates groundwater. In the Lower Duck River Watershed, a relatively small number of streams are damaged by storm water runoff from industrial facilities or urban areas. More stringent inspection and regulation of permitted industrial facilities, and local stormwater quality initiatives and regulations, could help reduce the amount of contaminated runoff reaching state waters. Examples of streams that could benefit from these measures include the many small, urbanized tributaries feeding Quality Creek, Sugar Creek, Little Bigby Creek, Lytle Creek, and Grab Branch.

Many materials enter our streams due to apathy, or lack of civility or knowledge by the public. Litter in roadside ditches, garbage bags tossed over bridge railings, paint brushes washed off over storm drains, and oil drained into ditches are all blatant examples of pollution in streams.

Some of these problems can be addressed by:

Voluntary activities

- Provide public education.
- Paint warnings on storm drains that connect to a stream. (This would benefit Lytle Creek and Little Bigby Creek).
- Sponsor community clean-up days (This has already benefited Bear Creek and Rutherford Creek).
- Landscape public areas.
- Encourage public surveillance of their streams and reporting of dumping activities to their local authorities.

Enforcement strategies

- Prohibit illicit discharges to storm drains.
- Strengthen litter law enforcement at the local level.

6.3.B.v. Habitat Alteration.

The alteration of the habitat within a stream can have severe consequences. Whether it is the removal of the vegetation providing a root system network for holding soil particles together, the release of sediment, which increases the bed load and covers benthic life

and fish eggs, the removal of gravel bars, “cleaning out” creeks with heavy equipment, or the impounding of the water in ponds and lakes, many alterations impair the use of the stream for designated uses. Habitat alteration also includes the draining or filling of wetlands.

Individual landowners and developers are responsible for the vast majority of stream alterations. Some measures that can help address these problems are:

Voluntary activities

- Sponsor litter pickup days to remove litter that might enter streams (Bear Creek has benefited from such cleanup efforts).
- Organize stream cleanups removing trash, limbs and debris before they cause blockage.
- Avoid use of heavy equipment to “clean out” streams.
- Plant native vegetation along streams to stabilize banks and provide habitat (The Tennessee Scenic River Association’s Duck River Project has mobilized several riparian restoration projects).
- Encourage developers to avoid extensive use of culverts in streams.

Current regulations

- Restrict modification of streams by such means as culverting, lining, or impounding.
- Require mitigation for impacts to streams and wetlands when modifications are allowed.

Additional Enforcement

- Increased enforcement may be needed when violations of current regulations occur.